

on the Board of Directors for the JPM Corporation, the Greater Scranton Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Board of Trustees of Wilkes University. He is an Elder in his church. He and his wife Ruth are parents of two grown children and have two grandchildren.

It is with great pleasure that I join with the Arthritis Foundation in honoring this distinguished businessman and community leader, Mr. Clifford Melberger. I send him and his family my sincere congratulations on this honor and best wishes for continued success and prosperity.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF WILLIAM A. TUCKER

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William A. Tucker, my good friend and long-term community leader in the Third Congressional District of Virginia.

Mr. Tucker was born on September 15, 1928 in Greenville, North Carolina and moved to the Hampton Roads area in 1962. Since that time, he has amassed a commendable record of community leadership based on a practice of leading by example. It began with the example he set as a dedicated family man, who, along with his wife Helen Hembly Tucker, raised five children who have given them three grandchildren.

Mr. Tucker served in the U.S. Air Force from 1948 to 1974. After leaving active duty in the military, he became involved in a number of community activities. He began work as a Longshoreman and was ultimately elected President of Newport News Local 846 of the International Longshoreman's Association. While in his position with Local 846, he also became involved in other community and civic organizations. He became a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Tucker went on to hold membership in and serve on the Executive Board of the Hampton Democratic Party, the Virginia State Board of Corrections Education Subcommittee, the City of Hampton Charter Review Commission, the City of Hampton Citizen's Unity Commission, the Committee for the Beautification of the City of Hampton, and the Board of Hampton Roads Boys and Girls Club.

So, it is with honor that I call attention to the contributions of William A. Tucker before the Congress and the nation and I ask that these remarks be made a part of the permanent records of this body.

IN OPPOSITION TO HATE RALLIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are all well aware from media reports of the unfortunate incident in New York City this past Saturday,

in which fifteen police officers and one civilian were injured at the conclusion of what Mayor Rudolph Giuliani accurately predicted would be a hate rally. I wish to remind our colleagues that this untoward incident underscores the hard lesson which the world learned in the 1930s and 1940s: hatred and incitement to riot against any people, if unchallenged, will lead to greater and greater tragedy.

Khalid Abdul Muhammad first rose to prominence in 1993 when, at a well publicized speech at Kean College, at which he hurled racial insults at Jews, Roman Catholics, and mainstream Afro-American civil rights leaders. In subsequent orations, he attacked His Holiness Pope John Paul II and even South African President Nelson Mandela.

In 1994, after a speech in which he referred to Jews as "bloodsuckers", condemned gays, and again attacked His Holiness the Pope, who he called "a no-good cracker," the Rev. Louis Farrakhan demanded, and received, Khalid Muhammad's resignation from the Nation of Islam.

It is no wonder that Mayor Giuliani, contending that the proposed "million youth march" would be what he called a "hate march," initially refused to allow a permit to be granted to the organizers. That decision was overturned by a higher court decision.

It is no wonder then that the New York City Police Department, fearing in incitement to riot, arranged for 3,000 uniformed police to be on hand to keep order. The 50,000 attendance which Muhammad and his followers had predicted turned out to be only 6,000, thus underscoring the limited appeal that the racist sentiments expressed by Muhammad have in the community.

The rally itself proved to be an incitement to riot. Malik Zulu Shabazz, a rally organizer and one of its attorneys, characterized opponents of the march as "Uncle Tom, boot-licking, buck-dancing politicians" who must be voted out of office. Other speakers lashed out at Jews, whites, and Afro-American opponents of the march. According to reports from Mayor Giuliani's office, others called for death to Jews and to police officers.

Muhammad himself withheld his own speech until near 4 o'clock, the time the court had imposed for the end of the rally. In his remarks, Muhammad urged the crowd to defend themselves by taking the police guns away from the officers. "And if you don't have a gun, every one of them [police] has one gun, two guns, maybe three guns. If they attack you take their goddamn guns and use them," he cried. He urged youths to take apart police barricades and "beat the hell out of [police] with the railings. You take their night sticks and ram them up their behinds."

Despite this blatant invitation to riot, and despite the police being assaulted by having chairs and debris hurled at them, the police acted with notable restraint. In the resultant melee, only one civilian was injured—as opposed to 15 police officers.

New York State Senator David Paterson, a highly-regarded Afro-American legislator, stated that Muhammad should be arrested for exhorting young people to violence.

Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich, head of the Black Leadership Forum, which includes most of our nation's leading civil rights groups, stated: "I think Muhammad is a lunatic and has a mental problem. I don't know anybody who has been left out of his vitriolic sweep."

Mr. Speaker, no one in America denies the First Amendment or our Bill of rights guaranteeing free speech. But we must never forget the admonition of Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes who stated that the right of free speech does not allow any individual to cry "fire!" in a crowded theater.

We especially must not forget the horrible fruits which resulted when the hateful, racist propaganda of Adolf Hitler and his Nazi goons went unchallenged for too many years not too long ago.

The brand of racist hatred spewed by Khalid Abdul Muhammad and his followers not only incite violence, causing harm to countless innocent persons, it also proves to be divisive, counterproductive, playing into the hands of the racists of the other side who seek to thwart those who work towards a true reconciliation of the races.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in condemning this vicious manifestation of hate and prejudice and to pledge to work towards the eradication of all such manifestations of injustice in our nation and throughout the world.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4276) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, one of the greatest powers wielded by every American today is the power to choose how we spend our money. In the American marketplace—the strongest economy in the world—the manner in which we make our purchasing decisions is a vote. It's a vote of confidence in a product and a vote of support for the way a company treats its employees, services its customers, or protects the environment.

That's not a power to be taken lightly. It reminds corporations that we, as consumers, have a choice. We can reward them for good conduct, or punish them by purchasing from their competitors.

The problem is that so-called "free trade" agreements take away that choice. Not only do they take it away from you and me, but they take it away from our states, counties, and cities. And although the opponents of this amendment claim that it challenges the balance of power established by the Constitution, all that the amendment strives to do is re-establish the power to choose how we spend our money.

In 1996, the Massachusetts state legislature overwhelmingly endorsed a law prohibiting the state from doing any procurement business with companies that invest in Burma, whose abominable human rights record we are all familiar with. The taxpayers of Massachusetts made it clear that they wanted their elected

representatives to use taxpayer dollars to support corporations for whom human dignity meant more than an extra tenth of a percent on this quarter's earnings.

In doing so, Massachusetts became the first state to enact such a law, joining dozens of counties, towns and cities nationwide where doing business with repressive governments is simply not acceptable. As a result, major firms—including Apple Computer, Hewlett-Packard, and Motorola—have severed their ties to Burma.

While the people of Massachusetts broadly support the action taken by their state, the European Union and Japan have filed a World Trade Organization challenge against Massachusetts. The Administration—which promised us, and continues to promise us, that trade agreements do not undermine states' rights—has been quietly pressuring Massachusetts legislators to repeal the law.

A coalition of 600 of the largest multinational corporations, for whom profits mean far more than human rights, has filed suit against Massachusetts. These are the same corporations who have fought all efforts to keep consumers informed about the effects of their purchases by opposing even the simplest requirements to label fresh produce with its country of origin, or to establish labels ensuring customers that products were made without child or sweatshop labor. The claim that the Massachusetts law, and others like it, are unconstitutional.

Since when is the right of consumers to choose how to spend their money unconstitutional? Since NAFTA? Since GATT?

Like many of my colleagues, I would prefer to act on these issues by repealing and renegotiating trade agreements to ensure that human rights, workers, and the environment are protected to the same extent as intellectual property rights and corporate profits. I would prefer to see the impacts of these agreements on states' rights and consumer's rights clearly defined before we commit ourselves. But we all know that's not going to happen. This amendment is a very small step in that direction.

We owe it to the people of Massachusetts, San Francisco, New York City, Ann Arbor, Palo Alto, Chapel Hill, and dozens of other American towns with similar laws, to uphold their rights as consumers and their belief in "what is good" over "what is profitable." I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

**H.R. 4523, THE LORTON TECHNICAL
CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1998**

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the 'Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998.' This important legislation, cosponsored by Congressman JIM MORAN and Congressman FRANK WOLF, will serve to put a mechanism in place to deal with the future of the lands associated with the Lorton Correctional Complex in Lorton, Virginia.

In early 1997, the Congress and the Administration agreed to work cooperatively, in good faith, to restructure the Federal relationship with the District of Columbia. The municipal af-

fairs of the Nation's Capital, for Constitutional and historic reasons reflecting fundamental national policy, are part of the most complex local governmental structure in the United States. In this Congress, I introduced the 'National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997' which was passed with overwhelming bipartisan support as a part of 'The Balanced Budget Act of 1997.' With the support and hard work of Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON and the delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia, this legislation included the mandated closure of the Lorton Prison by the end of the year 2001. Under the law, DC correctional functions will be assumed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and DC inmates will be housed at other facilities outside of northern Virginia.

Current law would also transfer control of the Lorton parcel to the U.S. Department of Interior after 2001. At the time of enactment of this law, after considering various options, my colleague JIM MORAN and I concluded that the Interior Department was the best Federal agency to maintain the integrity of the parcel and to meet my intention that the area be preserved as open space to the maximum extent possible. While recognizing the importance of reserving the authority of members of the community to assist in the ultimate determination of future uses of the property, I have always been concerned about maintaining significant open space in the parcel and avoiding damage to ecologically sensitive areas. I also believe that we must ensure that the I-96 corridor is not burdened by further traffic congestion in the Lorton area.

However, subsequent to the enactment of the closing of Lorton Prison it has become clear that the Department of the Interior is not the agency best suited to handle the future disposition of the Lorton parcel. Therefore, it has become incumbent upon the Virginia delegation to once again work to establish a Federal mechanism that will properly address the future of the land.

This bill introduced today will create such a mechanism. This legislation is the result of many hours of hard work and negotiation between Congressman MORAN, Congressman WOLF, Senators WARNER and ROBB, the General Services Administration (GSA), the Departments of Interior and Justice, the Office of Management and Budget, and myself. Under the bill 1) the GSA will assume control of the land; 2) the County of Fairfax will submit an official reuse plan to the GSA delineating preferred permissible or required uses of the land; and 3) the Department of Interior will have the ability to reserve a portion of the land if desired to enhance U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service properties within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Most importantly, this legislation will allow for the continuance and expansion of park and recreation uses on the parcel. The County of Fairfax, working with GSA, will have the utmost flexibility to preserve the rural character of the land; expand parkland and recreational amenities to better serve the region, and guarantee that all projects on the land do not further burden the I-95 corridor and do serve to enhance the quality of life of Virginia residents.

I look forward to working with Congressman MORAN, Congressman WOLF, Congresswoman NORTON and Senators WARNER and ROBB to

achieve quick consideration and passage of this important legislation.

**"LORTON TECHNICAL
CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1998"**

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues Mr. DAVIS and Mr. WOLF to introduce the "Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998."

As the title implies, this legislation is necessary to correct a few technical issues that have arisen since Congress enacted the "National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997." One provision in the 1997 law of great interest to the residents of south Fairfax was the closing of Lorton Prison and the transfer of the federal reservation to the Department of the Interior.

I believe the General Services Administration is in a better position to fulfill the 1997 Act's expressed intent of transferring much of the property back to the Commonwealth of Virginia. The General Services Administration retains both the legal authority to administer a transfer and the expertise to coordinate with Fairfax County, other federal agencies and local governments the property's ultimate disposition and use. The General Services Administration also has the capability to see that the property is properly cleaned of any environmental hazards.

The legislation I am introducing today transfers ownership of the property from the Department of the Interior to the General Services Administration. To ensure that future land use is consistent with the wishes of the local residents and the local government, the legislation requires Fairfax County to develop and submit a reuse plan within one year of enactment. The Department of the Interior may, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, exchange surplus land for property that benefits the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Fish and Wildlife Service, for example, has expressed interest in acquiring some portion of the Meadowood property that would be exchanged for land adjacent the Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge that is now held by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

While much of the Lorton Property would be reserved for green space and parkland, some portions, particularly those tracks adjacent to the I-95 corridor, could be developed, if such development is called for under Fairfax County's reuse plan. The legislation also establishes a special fund. Proceeds from any land sale for development would be used to cover the cost incurred by the General Services Administration to administer and dispose of the property and finance any environmental cleanup at the Lorton Correctional Complex.

With the enactment of the "National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997," several competing visions have arisen on the appropriate reuse of this property. By granting the General Services Administration the lead federal role, but ultimately relying on Fairfax County, through the public hearing process, to determine its appropriate reuse, the "Lorton Technical Corrections